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retical discussions. In the discussion of the causes of the glacial period, too, mention at least should have been made of the pendulation theory, while it is strange that in the treatment of the Upper Cretaceous of Saxony, Hettner's work is not mentioned. As an example for submarine river beds, the classical one of the Hudson ought not to be omitted (p. 611).

It is hard to understand that such an eminent scientist as Professor Kayser should have fallen a victim to the anglophobia of a cliqué of German geographers who have undertaken to reform the spelling of English proper names in accordance with the rules of German orthography to such a degree as continuously to spell the Empire City *Neuyork*. But the situation is not without its humor when one notices, on the other hand, that he as tenaciously clings to the use of the English common noun *bed* unchanged and untranslated where every German whose Sprachgefühl is not yet infected by the patriotic spelling-bacillus would simply say *Bett*, or *Schicht*.

M. K. GENTHE.

The History of the Telephone. By Herbert N. Casson. vii and 315 pp., and illustrations. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1910.

The complete story of the telephone is well told in these pages. For some years after Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's great discovery the new-born art of telephoning was neglected and ridiculed. To-day 3,000,000 telephones are scattered abroad in foreign countries and 7,000,000 are operated here, where the new art was born.

NEW MAPS

NORTH AMERICA

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY SHEETS:

California: Wheatland Quadrangle, 1:31,680. Contour interval, 5 ft.

Colorado: Leadville Special Map, 1:9,600. Interval, 25 ft.

Indiana: Clay City Quad., 1:62,500. Interval, 20 ft.

New Mexico: Fort Bayard Special Map, 1:12,000. Interval, 10 ft.

Oklahoma: McComb Quad., 1:62,500. Interval, 20 ft.

Washington: Mt. Vernon Quad., 1:125,000. Interval, 50 ft.; Quincy Quad., 1:62,500. Interval, 25 ft.; Winchester Quad., 1:62,500. Interval, 25 ft.; Red Rock Quad., 1:62,500. Interval, 25 ft.

Washington-Idaho: Pullman Quad., 1:125,000. Interval, 50 ft.

West Virginia: Sutton Special Quad., 1:62,500. Interval, 50 ft.

Wisconsin: Fond du Lac Quad., 1:62,500. Interval, 10 ft.; Neenah Quad., 1:62,500. Interval, 10 ft.

UNITED STATES. Topographic and Geologic Index Map showing Progress in Surveying and Engraving. Topographic Maps and Publishing Geologic Folios to Jan. 1, 1911. 3 sheets. 1:2,500,000 = 39.46 miles to an inch. 3 colors. Washington, 1910. [Unsurveyed areas white. 5 colored symbols used for areas surveyed: (1) maps not yet engraved, (2) maps engraved and published, (3) geologic folios in course of publication, (4) maps engraved, geologic folios published, (5) miscellaneous surveys.]

ALASKA. (a) Map showing relation of Alaska Coal Fields to Transportation Routes. 1 inch = 170 miles; (b) Reconnaissance Map of S. W. Part of Kenai Peninsula. 1 inch = 12 miles. [Shows distribution of gold, copper chronic

iron, and coal mines or prospects.]; (c) Geologic Reconnaissance of the Iliamna and Lake Clark Region. 1:750,000=11.84 miles to an inch; (d) Geologic Sketch Map of Northeastern part of Fairbanks Quad. 1 inch=13 miles; (e) Map of Koyukuk-Chandalar Region. 1:750,000; (f) Map of Nulato-Council Region. 1:1,000,000=15.78 miles to an inch. [Shows distribution of gold placers and coal.] All maps black. Illustrate papers in *Bull.* 442, Washington, 1910.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY CHARTS

Corrected or new editions of charts: *Alaska*. Bristol Bay: Nushagak Bay and Approaches. No. 9,050. Shelikof Strait and Afognak Island. 8,555. *California*. San Francisco Entrance. 5,532. 1:40,000. *Connecticut*. North Shore of Long Island Sound Fairfield to Georges Rock. 266. 1:10,000. *Massachusetts*. Newburyport Harbor. 331. 1:20,000. *Maine*. St. George River and Muscle Ridge Channel. 312. 1:40,000. *New Jersey*. Raritan River from Raritan Bay to New Brunswick. 375. 1:20,000. *New York*. Huntington Bay Long Island Sound. 368. 1:30,000. Montauk Point to New York and Long Island Sound. 52. *North Carolina*. Albemarle Sound (western part) from the Pasquotank River to the Roanoke and Chowan Rivers. 141. 1:30,000; Pasquotank River. 407. 1:60,000. *Virginia*. Sheet No. 1. James River. Hampton Roads to Point of Shoals. 407^a. 1:40,000. *Virginia and North Carolina*. Atlantic Coast from Cape Henry to Cape Lookout. 10. 1:400,000. *Washington*. Willapa Bay. 6,185. 1:40,000. *Philippine Islands*. Inland Waters south of Luzon. Ragay Gulf to Tayabas Bay. 4,218; Samar and Leyte. Calbayog to Tacloban. 4,420. 1:100,000 (with inset of Catbalogan Harbor, 1:35,000). Negros and Cebu. Northern part of Tañon Strait. 4,428. 1:100,000; West Coast of Luzon. Manila Bay to Candon Point. 4,712; Panay, Negros, and Cebu with parts of Bohol and Masbate. 4,718. *Porto Rico-East Coast*. San Juan Passage to Port Humacao and western part of Vieques Island. 917. 1:40,000.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS

Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, March, 1911.
Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean, May, 1911.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU CHARTS

Meteorological Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean. April, 1911.
Meteorological Chart of the North Pacific Ocean. April, 1911.
Meteorological Chart of the Indian Ocean. April, 1911.
Meteorological Chart of the Great Lakes. April, 1911.

AMERICA. Verbreitung von Steinschleuder und Blasrohr in Amerika. 1:40,000,000=631.3 miles to an inch. 4 colors. Illustrates "Die geographische Verbreitung des Blasrohrs in Amerika," by Dr. G. Friederici. *Pet. Mitt.*, 57 Jahrg., Feb.-Heft, Gotha, 1911. [Shows what is now known of the distribution of the sling and the blowpipe among primitive Americans.]

UNITED STATES. Ergebnisse der Volkszählung in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika am 15. April 1910. Entworfen von Hugo Wichmann. 4 maps on one sheet. Colors. I. Volksdichte und Grossstädte 1910; II. Zunahme der Gesamtbevölkerung in Proz. 1900-1910; III. Städtische Bevölkerung 1910; IV. Zunahme der ländlichen Bevölkerung 1900-1910. Illustrate "Ergebnisse des 13. Zensus der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika" (same author). In *Pet. Mitt.* 57 Jahrg., März Heft, 1911, Gotha. [A first-rate graphic representation of some of the striking results of our last census. Map I uses 7 symbols to show density of population. According to the 13th census our most densely peopled states are Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Jersey, with over 100 population to the square kilometer, the most sparsely peopled being Nevada, Arizona, Montana and Wyoming with less than one inhabitant to the square kilometer. Map II shows that the increase in population has been largest in Oklahoma, Idaho and Washington, over 100 per cent., Iowa alone having declined in population, while the increase in New Hampshire and Vermont was only 5 per cent. or less and in Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri the increase was only 5.1 to 10 per cent; Map III, shows in white, the states of Mississippi, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, North Dakota and South Dakota,

which contain no cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants. On Map IV, the New England States, New York, Southern Michigan, Iowa, and Missouri are shown in white as states which have declined in the last census period in rural population.]

CANADA. British Columbia. Part of the Selkirk Range Adjacent to Mount Sir Sandford. 1:125,000=1.97 mile to an inch. 3 colors. By Howard Palmer. Illustrates "Explorations About Mount Sir Sandford, B. C." same author. *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 37, No. 2, 1911, London.

CANADA. Portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan explored in 1908-9. 1 inch=15 miles. 2 colors. With Report of Frank J. P. Crean, C. E., "New North-west Exploration." Dept. of Interior, Ottawa, 1910. [Text in red shows the nature of soils, distribution of timber, agricultural lands, etc., north of the surveyed parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan to the 57th parallel.]

CENTRAL AMERICA

PANAMA. Map Showing Canal Zone, Location and Auxiliary Structures of the Isthmian Canal. 1:80,000=1.26 mile to an inch. From Surveys of the Isthmian Canal Commission and Panama R.R. Co. Culebra, Canal Zone, 1909. [Black for features existing when map was made and red for features in course of construction or projected, such as canal, dams, locks, etc.]

AFRICA

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. East Africa Protectorate. (a) Map (provisional) showing areas covered by triangulation. 1 inch=52 miles. 3 colors. (b) Map (provisional) showing areas covered by topographical survey. 1 inch=52 miles. Illustrate "*Ann. Rep. Surv. Dept. of British East Africa*," for 1910. Nairobi.

ASIA

INDIA. Chart Illustrating Tibetan Invasion of Mid-India in 647 A. D., by L. A. Waddell. 1 inch=34 miles. Black. Illustrates "Tibetan Invasion of India in 647 A. D. and its Results," same author. *Imperial and Asiatic Quart. Rev.*, Vol. XXXI, No. 61, Woking, England, 1911.

INDIA. Das Verhältnis der Geschlechter in Indien. 1 inch=128 miles. 12 colored symbols. Illustrates "Über das Verhältnis der Geschlechter in Indien." By Dr. Robert Kirchoff. *Statist. u. Nationalökonomische Abhandl.*, Heft IV, Ernst Reinhardt, Munich, 1909. [The colors are used to show the distribution and number of females to every thousand males in India according to the Census of 1909.]

MESOPOTAMIA. Ewald Banse's Reise im nördl. Mesopotamien. 1908. (Mössul-Nisib). 1:500,000=7.89 miles to an inch. 3 colors. Illustrates "Durch den Norden Mesopotamiens (von Mardin über Urfa und Biredschik nach Nisib, April, 1908)." In *Pet. Mitt.*, 57 Jahrg., März Heft, 1911, Gotha. [The region traversed between the Euphrates and the Tigris is, except at its eastern end, north of the projected route of the Bagdad R.R. and has thus far been inadequately mapped. This route map shows all wadis crossing it, many new place names, distribution of geological formations and agriculture with profiles and sketches of land forms.]

PERSIA. Theodor Strauss' Reiserouten im westlichen Persien. Ergänzung zu der Karte im Jahrgang 1905, Tafel 21. 1:600,000=9.46 miles to an inch. 4 colors. Insets: Kirmanschah und Umgebung, 1:300,000; and Sketch Map of Persia, 1:7,500,000. With "Eine Reise im Westlichen Persien," by Vice-Consul Th. Strauss. *Pet. Mitt.*, 57 Jahrg., Feb. Heft. Gotha, 1911.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

QUEENSLAND. Geological Map of South East Moreton Coal Measures. 1 inch=1 mile. 5 colors. With *Rep.* No. 225, by E. O. Marks, Geol. Surv., Brisbane, 1910. [Ten colors and signs show geological formations.]

QUEENSLAND. Geological Sketch Map of the Northern Part of the Annan River Tin Field. 1 inch = 80 chains. By Lionel C. Ball. Assist. Govt. Geol. 3 colored symbols for geological formations. Geol. Surv. of Queensland. No. 222, Brisbane, 1910.

QUEENSLAND. Sketch Map of East Central Queensland. Gold Mineral and Coal Fields, between Rockhampton, Gladstone, and the Dawson and Mackenzie Rivers. 1 inch = 4 miles. By W. H. Greenfield. 3 colors. Publ. No. 226, of Geol. Surv., Brisbane, 1910.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA-WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Geological Sketch Map of the Country along Route of Proposed Trans-Continental Railway. 1 inch = 20 miles. By C. G. Gibson. In colors. Illustrates paper, same name and author, published as *Bull.* 37, Geol. Surv. of W. Australia, Perth, 1909. [This survey was extended through the little known "Great Victoria Waste" to ascertain the practicability of linking the railroad systems of Western and South Australia and thus completing the East-West Trans-continental R.R. As reported in the *Bulletin* (Vol. 42, p. 912) the survey established the practicability of the route and the railroad will probably be built at an early date. The map shows the greenstones, limestones, and granite rocks composing the surface geological features, establishes many elevations, and indicates the nature of the desert vegetation. Assistant Geologist Gibson in his report, says that the mineral possibilities lying within a 70 to 80 mile radius of the proposed line are found within the first sixty-nine miles of the surveyed line in Western Australia.]

VICTORIA. 1 inch = 8 miles. 8 sheets. 13 colors. Geologically compiled and colored by Robert Everett, Mining Dept., Melbourne, 1902. [The standard geological map of Victoria. An inset gives table of colors and explanations of the various formations, the characteristic forms of fossils, etc. Cultural as well as geological data are given.]

EUROPE

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. Schulwandkarte des Herzogtums Steiermark. Bearbeitet von Joh. Georg Rothaug und Hans Trunk. 1:150,000. 6 sheets. G. Freytag & Berndt, Vienna, 1910. Linen, on rollers, K. 30. [One of the superior school wall maps for which Freytag & Berndt are noted. The physical features are very clearly brought out by contrasts of light, shade and colors, the map is not overweighed with political detail, and all information can be clearly seen from the rear benches of a large class-room.]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. (a) Orientierungsplan von Wien. 1:15,000 = 0.23 mile to an inch. 60 Heller. [With alphabetical list of streets, etc.]; (b) Verkehrsplan der k.k. Reichshaupt und Residenzstadt Wien. With plan of Floridsdorf. 1:15,000. 8 colors. [Contains very full information as to transportation in Vienna, index to streets, plan of house numbering and a sketch plan of Vienna in 1:150,000.] G. Freytag & Berndt, Vienna, 1911. K. 1.20.

ITALY. Carte d'Italia. 1:200,000 = 3.1 mile to an inch. Sheets. Genova, Folio 24; Spezia, F. 25; Modena, F. 26; Bologna, F. 27; S. Remo-Porto Maurizio, F. 29. Istituto Geografico Militare, Florence, 1910. L. 1.50. [The *Bulletin* commented, (Vol. 41, p. 534) on the excellence of this new map of Italy, based on original survey sheets in 1:25,000 and 1:50,000. The map, when compared with the official map of Italy in 1:100,000 printed in black, strikingly shows the advantage of using colors in cartography. Brown contours with interval 100 meters, show the relief, combined with brown shadings for the high and olive green for the low lands with glaciers and rivers in blue, railroads and roads in black and red, names and other details in black. For general purposes this promises to be the most useful map of Italy.]

ITALY. Schizzo Geotettonico dello Appennino settentrionale e centrale, secondo i rilevamenti geologici di Federico Sacco. 1:1,700,000 = 26.83 miles to an inch. Black. Illustrates "L'Appennino settentrionale e centrale," by Prof. Sacco. *Cosmos*, Serie II, Vol. 13, Rome, 1911.

RUSSIA. Map Showing the Distribution of Population and the location of towns in European Russia. 1 inch = 170 verst. 2 colors. (In Russian). By Benjamin P. Siemenoff. Illustrates "Town and Village in European Russia,"

by the same author. *Zapiski Statist.* Branch I. R. Geogr. Soc., Vol. 10, No. 2, 1910, St. Petersburg. [Density of population is shown in red, and ten black symbols indicate forests, waste lands, distribution of population in mining regions, boundaries of the black earth region, etc.]

TURKEY. Turkey in Europe, Eastern and Central. 1:250,000 = 3.95 miles to an inch. 10 sheets. In colors. Geogr. Sect. Gen. Staff, War Office, London, 1910. [Approximate contours are shown at 250 ft. vertical interval, but above 2,000 ft. the vertical interval is 500 ft. An immense variety of information is given.]

TURKEY IN EUROPE. Empire Ottoman. Carte statistique des Cultes Chrétiens. 1:600,000 = 9.46 miles to an inch. Dressée par R. Huber, Major e. r. 4 sheets. Imprimé chez Baader & Gross, Le Caire. No date. 10s. [This is the latest edition of Major Huber's statistical, ecclesiastical, ethnographical, and historical map of European Turkey. Fifty-four colored symbols are used to express the ecclesiastical data including the distribution of schools under the various religious sects. Inset tables give information relating to schools, etc. Major Huber's work is of the highest value in its particular field.]

POLAR.

ARCTIC. Cotidal Lines for the Arctic Region. Polar Projection. Black. By Rollin A. Harris. Illustrates "Arctic Tides," Coast and Geodetic Surv., Wash., 1911.

ATLASES.

Atlas Universel de Géographie. Ouvrage commencé par Vivien de Saint-Martin et continué par Fr. Schrader. (a) No. 48, Mongolie. 1:5,000,000 = 78.91 miles to an inch; (b) No. 62, Maroc. 1:2,500,000 = 39.46 miles to an inch; (c) No. 67, Égypte et Soudan Égyptien. 1:5,000,000. Insets: Alexandrie et ses Environs, 1:250,000 and Le Caire et ses Environs, 1:250,000. Hachette et Cie, Paris, 1911. Each sheet 2 Fr. [Fine specimens of scientific map compilation and engraving with lists of cartographic sources on which the sheets are based.]

Atlas général Vidal-Lablache. 420 cartes et cartons, Index alphabétique de 46,000 noms. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris, 1909. [This popular French Atlas was first issued in 1894. In the present edition all the sheets have been brought up to date and many of the leading maps have been produced on a larger scale. The work is fully worthy of the popularity which it enjoys in France.]

A List of geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress. With bibliographical notes. Compiled under the direction of Philip Lee Phillips, Chief, Division of Maps and Charts. Vol. 1, Atlases. XIII and 1208 pp.; Vol. 2, Author List, Index. pp. 1209-1659. Gov't Printing Office, Washington, 1909.

This work is a revelation of the importance of atlases in literature and research, and of the scope of material now available in atlas form. While much more than a list of geographical atlases to be found in 1909 in the Congressional Library, it perhaps should not be called a bibliography, but in its bibliographical notes it gives a wealth of information about many of the atlases listed.

There are in the library, over 3,400 atlases, ranging from little pocket and school atlases of a few generalized maps to great works containing scores of detailed, accurate, maps bound in several volumes; and from atlases dated in the twelfth century to those of 1909; atlases astronomical, cartographical, commercial, ecclesiastical, geological, historical, ethnographical, physical, and political; business, military, and real estate atlases and plat-books; general atlases, atlases of discovery, of exploration, of boundaries; atlases of countries, states, counties, cities, colonies; of oceans, harbors, rivers, railroads; of crops, forests, and other resources; of religions, diseases, and various vital statistics. There is one relief atlas for the blind.

Not only is there this broad range in subject matter, but in language as well. The ancient classical languages appear, with most of the modern European tongues, beside a generous portion of works in English.

The contents of the two volumes are arranged under the following heads: The World, special and general; the Continents, and under each their countries; under the United States—special, are given twenty-two classes as follows:

—Agricultural, Bankers and Brokers, Boundaries, Canals, Cities, Coal, Coasts, Commercial, Diplomatic, Forestry, Geological, Hieroglyphic, Historical, Lakes, Political, Railroads, Reproductions, Rivers, Roads, Statistical, Wars and Weather; then come the State atlases with nearly every state represented; and under the States, the various county atlases, city atlases, and plat-books. For the state of Ohio 91 atlases are listed, for New Jersey 60, and for New York, 137.

Besides the list of atlases arranged geographically and covering 1,200 pages, there is an author list covering over 100 pages and an elaborate index of 350 pages. Each atlas has a serial number to facilitate cross-reference.

Some of the most interesting atlases are those of reproductions of old maps and charts. Some thirty-five to forty of this nature are listed, among which are Fischer's collection of world maps and nautical charts from originals in the libraries of Milan, Florence and Venice, (in Italian); Jomard's Monuments of Geography, (in French); the great works of Nordenskiöld including his *Periplus*, (in Swedish and in English translation); and Santarem's Atlas, (in French).

As sources of geographical knowledge this collection of books constitutes almost an inexhaustible storehouse and for comparative studies where physical feature, climate, or natural resources are set over against, industries, crops, population and other statistical matter nothing could be better; with the atlases covering so wide a range of industries, correlations among industries might make splendid studies; and with many maps of the same regions at dates widely scattered a study of the progress of exploration or knowledge, and of the shifting of boundaries, population and industries, could be carried on with important results.

G. D. HUBBARD.

CURRENT GEOGRAPHICAL PAPERS

AMERICA

BROWN, CHARLES MELVILLE. Coconuts in the Americas. Ills. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*, Jan., 1911, pp. 17-39.

HENNIG, RICHARD. Das Unternehmen der panamerikanischen Bahn. *Geogr. Zeitsch.*, 16 Jahrg., 10 Hft., 1910, pp. 537-45.

——— Pan American Railway. Ills. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*, Dec., 1910, pp. 994-1001.

——— Tin Mining in the Americas. Ills. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*, Dec., 1910, pp. 983-993.

NORTH AMERICA

United States

ANDERSON, ROBERT. Two Areas of Oil Prospecting in Lyon County, Western Nevada. *Bull.* 381, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1910, pp. 490-493, Washington.

DRYER, CHAS. R. and MELVIN K. DAVIS. A Physiographic Survey of an Area near Terre Haute, Ind. Map. *Proc. Indiana Acad. of Sci.*, 1909, pp. 263-267, Indianapolis.

EMMONS, WILLIAM H. Some Ore Deposits in Maine and the Milan Mine, N. H. *Bull.* 432, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1910, 62 pp., Maps, Ills., and Index, Washington.

GALE, HOYT S. Coal Fields of Northwestern Colorado and northeastern Utah. *Bull.* 415 U. S. Geol. Surv., 1910, 265 pp., Maps and Ills., Washington.

GALE, HOYT S. Phosphates in Montana. Map and Ills. *Bull.* 470-A, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1911, 9 pp., Washington.

GALE, HOYT S. and CARROL H. WEGEMANN. The Buffalo Coal Field, Wyoming. Maps. *Bull.* 381, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1910, pp. 137-169, Washington.

GARDNER, JAMES H. The Carthage Coal Field, N. M. Map. *Bull.* 381, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1910, pp. 452-460, Washington.

GARDNER, JAMES H. The Coal Field between San Mateo and Cuba, N. M. Map. *Bull.* 381, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1910, pp. 461-473, Washington.

MARSHALL, R. B. Results of Spirit Levelling in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. 1896 to 1909, inclusive. *Bull.* 441, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1911, 145 pp., Washington.

MARTIN, LAWRENCE. Geographical Influences in Alaska. *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. IX, No. 3, 1910, pp. 65-70.

MERRIAM, JOHN C. Tertiary Mammal Beds of Virgin Valley and Thousand Creek in N. W. Nevada. *Bull.* Dept. of Geol., Univ. of Cal. Publ., Vol. 6, No. 2, 1910, pp. 21-53, Ills. and Maps, Berkeley.